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| * **School Philosophy and Culture**  1. Develop a school’s mission statement which clearly communicates a philosophy of intercultural understanding. 2. Look for international experience and multicultural diversity when recruiting staff. 3. Include reflection on intercultural awareness when organizing staff meetings, professional development activities and teacher appraisal. 4. Encourage teachers to become familiar with the cultures of the students in the school. 5. Empower students through committees, student government, discussion of student rights and responsibilities, involvement in establishing codes of acceptable behaviour. 6. Establish clear expectations and discipline procedures requiring individual responsibility based on respect for individuals and the community; encourage self-discipline and self-respect. 7. Discuss situations and their consequences rather than preaching ‘right and wrong’.  * **Curriculum**  1. Select syllabus content which illustrates multiple perspectives on events. 2. Choose activities which require analysis of similarity and difference, in order to develop the understanding that different does not necessarily mean better or worse. 3. Use homeroom and special classes to consider the notions of universal values and human rights; discuss radically different sets of values; discuss whether we should tolerate intolerance. 4. Consider teachers as more than subject specialists: mentors, advisors, role models. 5. Be concerned with developing emotional as well as academic intelligence. 6. Use fundamental guiding questions for personal and group inquiry which involve reflection on cultural issues. |
| 1. Encourage or require national cliques to mix for class activities; discuss the impact of national groups in the school and encourage more mixing.  * **Languages**  1. Require or at least facilitate native language learning for all students. 2. Encourage students to speak in different languages around the school. 3. Make a number of learned language options available to students. 4. Include cultural studies relating to the host country in the curriculum. 5. Have students read and discuss world literature in translation.  * **Other Subjects**  1. In sciences, explore global and environmental issues where relevant, also considering the national and cultural contexts. 2. Discuss different perspectives on historical events, develop empathy, learn to detect bias in historical commentary. 3. Study comparative culture and religion; acknowledge and respect religious festivals 4. In physical education, develop team skills, learn sports from different countries. 5. In arts, investigate artistic traditions from other cultures. 6. Produce types of music, art, theatre from different cultures.  * **Areas of Interaction**  1. Use of the five areas of interaction to promote intercultural awareness. 2. Consider and discuss global issues concerned with health and social education, human ingenuity, environments and community service, through regular class teaching and special events and activities. 3. In approaches to learning, consider similarities and differences in teaching and learning styles in different cultures. 4. Use community service activities to pay special attention to other nationalities and cultures both inside and outside the school 5. Include discussion of intercultural awareness in areas of interaction leaders’ meetings. 6. Teach students mediation and conflict resolution skills. 7. Favour activities which develop appropriate attitudes and skills, such as team building exercises, challenge projects. 8. Organize activities and projects which reflect global issues related to the areas of interaction, such as Model United Nations, Youth Parliament, activities linked to Amnesty International and/or the Peace Curriculum developed by the International Schools Association. |